



INFANTRY

"BOOTS ON THE GROUND"

**The Official Newsletter of the
U.S. Army Infantry**

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*"New OER
implementation
anticipated now for
late FY14."*

[READ MORE](#)

Don't Miss ...

**Training & Education: Improved
ACE Accreditation — Page 3**

COL ROBERT E. CHOPPA CHIEF OF INFANTRY



The Army's business is warfighting. The dismounted Infantry squad remains the cornerstone of the decisive force, and the United States Army Infantry School (USAIS)

trains the Infantry force to fight and win in any armed conflict. We accomplish this by rigorous, realistic training focused on the operational challenges and dilemmas Infantrymen may expect in the current operational environment... [READ MORE](#)

CSM TIMOTHY A. GUDEN USAIS COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR



Warfighting demands readiness, and we achieve that by maintaining the competitive edge over any potential adversary, in terms of technology, doctrine, and training. In

this column, I want to talk about training and highlight some of the changes that make the new USAIS Pamphlet 350-6, a state of the art, definitive source for training Infantry Soldiers to compete for the coveted Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB)... [READ MORE](#)

INFANTRY BRANCH NEWS

BY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFANTRY (OCOI)



INFANTRY OFFICER PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

HRC Manning Cycles — The Commanding General for HRC recently approved execution of two manning cycles (previously three). In October 2013, HRC began assigning officers between October-March (14-01) and March-October (14-02). If you think you are eligible to move during either of these cycles but are not aware of your options, contact your assignment officer to discuss.

We have worked through most of 14-01 assignment cycle; officers moving in the October 2013 – March 2014 window should have awareness of their next assignment... [READ MORE](#)



INFANTRY ENLISTED PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

11B, 11C, and 11Z (MSG only) assignments continue to support the readiness objectives of the operational and institutional force IAW Army Manning Guidance while balancing the needs of the Army, Soldier Professional Development, and the personal needs of Soldiers and Families.

Soldiers can assist HRC in the management of their individual careers and influence future assignments by ensuring that their Assignment Satisfaction Key (ASK) accurately reflects their assignment preferences and deployment history. Soldier having issues updating or accessing the ASK system should contact their unit S1 for assistance.

Soldiers nearing 24 months time on station, regardless of whether they are serving in a generating or operational Army assignment, should contact the Infantry Branch Professional Development NCO or an assignment manager to discuss future assignment opportunities. For current Enlisted Infantry Branch information, please visit our website at <https://www.hrc.army.mil/Enlisted/Enlisted%20Infantry%20Branch%20POCs>.



DEFINING THE INFANTRY

Knowledge, Skills, Attributes, and Other (KSAO Analysis)

In support of the DoD's initiative to rescind the direct combat ground exclusion rule for women and eliminate all unnecessary gender-based barriers, the Infantry has been involved in a process to determine what are the gender neutral, Knowledge, Skills, Abilities, and Other (KSAO) characteristics required to have a successful career within the Infantry Branch and CMF. The Infantry provided their initial recommendations to TRADOC in September of 2012. TRADOC has begun a systematic and scientific review of the Infantry KSAOs along with those of other closed specialties within the Armor, Field Artillery, and Engineer Branches/CMFs. TRADOC conducted the first round of Physical Demands Testing (supported by FORSCOM) in 2013 with mixed results. By April of 2014, the second and final round of FORSCOM testing will be complete and the Army will determine if the proponent standards are accurate and valid. The Soldier 2020 review has also required us to reevaluate the physical and other standards of all the Infantry proponent's courses to ensure that the standards are reasonable and tied to operational requirements of Infantry Soldiers across the Total Army.

Recently many of you received a Gender Integration Survey (GIS) from TRAC-Leavenworth requesting you share your opinion on many factors related to the integration of females in to the Infantry. We had almost 20,000 replies, and we thank you for sharing your views. The information gained from multiple GIS's and the TRADOC Physical Demands testing Phase II (April 2014) will all be used by the Army Senior Leadership to determine a path forward on the integration of female Soldiers into currently closed Branches and MOSs as well as Specialty and Functional Courses. For additional information, please contact the Office of the Chief of Infantry.



COL Choppa's message from page 1

We build upon and sustain the foundation of those core proficiencies that enable the U.S. Infantry to close with, destroy, or repel the enemy through close combat, fire, and maneuver. But we cannot focus solely on the current enemy and today's fight; at the same time we are planning for the future emerging threats that are surfacing amid the instability that threatens regimes across the southern Mediterranean coast, within the Middle East, sub-Saharan Africa, the Pacific Rim and other regions.

The initiatives we are employing to enhance training effectiveness and relevance to the current operating environment include changes to the program of instruction such as those already implemented in the Infantry Basic Officer Course (IBOLC), the Henry Caro NCO Academy, and Officer Candidate School. The Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) illustrates the Army's training methodology through task-based, event-driven training strategies oriented on the missions for which units are designed. The strategies are based on the units' TO&E and focus training on the units' mission, equipment, core capabilities, and functions and offer the commander a potentially useful option to attain training proficiency. Look for more on this in an upcoming issue of the new web-based *Infantry Magazine*.

Feedback from the field has long been an integral and sought-after part of what we do at the USAIS, and the succeeding quarterly issues of this Infantry Newsletter will reflect your suggestions for content, format, and subject matter emphasis.

One force, one fight! Follow me!



CSM Guden's message from page 1

In order to give the U.S. Soldier a decisive edge over any adversary, the Infantry School is constantly reviewing and revising our training to match the operational conditions we expect to encounter on future deployments, and that is why the new EIB competition is not the event your father experienced 30 years ago. The testing is demanding; in March 2013, 500 Infantrymen set out to earn the EIB here at Fort Benning, and only 63 emerged from the five-day test with the badge which marks them as one of the best — a success rate of 12.6%.

Before entering the testing phase, all Infantrymen underwent a weeklong train-up in which veteran instructors showed them the proper techniques and standards for the events in which they would be tested. The new standards include an Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT) requiring a score of at least 75 points on each event; day and night land navigation; first aid; individual tactical test lanes requiring candidates to complete individual Infantry tasks confronted by stressors and other distractors; and moving under direct fire. New this year is master skills testing that evaluates candidates' proficiency with weapons common to an Infantry company prior to each of three situational training exercise (STX) lanes.

The purpose of the EIB is to recognize those Infantrymen who have demonstrated mastery of the critical tasks that our branch comprises, and the situational training exercises mirror many of the operational situations and contingencies to be found in today's operational environments. Infantrymen who have earned the EIB can then return to their units and pass on what they have learned as they encourage other Soldiers to prepare for their own turn to compete for the badge that is the mark of a truly proficient Infantryman.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

MSSP: Maneuver Self-Study Program

ASLTE: Adaptive Soldier and Leader Training and Education

- Integration into Maneuver SLC (Course 0-11/19-C46)
- Integration into Maneuver SLC (Cavalry Scout) (Course 0-11/19-C46 19D)
- News article: AWG Adaptive Soldier Leader Training and Education MTT Assists ALM 2015 Implementation

MSSD: Maneuver Structured Self- Development

- Henry Caro Noncommissioned Officer Academy

MMTP: Maneuver Master Trainer Program

- Columbus State University

Maneuver Leader Development Strategy

“Educate and develop all Soldiers and Civilians to grow the intellectual capacity to understand the complex contemporary security environment to better lead Army, Joint, Interagency, and Multinational task forces and teams.”

— **GEN Raymond Odierno**
CSA Strategic Priorities
October 2013



INFANTRY SCHOOL NEWS

BY DEPUTY COMMANDANT, USAIS

Organizational Changes in USAIS

MCoE Reorganization 2015 — The goal of the MCoE is to reorganize itself functionally while continuing to adapt and innovate in order to improve combat effectiveness of the Maneuver force. With the collocation of the Armor School at FBGA in FY 10, the opportunity for the MCoE to realign resources, minimize redundancies, and empower commanders at all levels to exploit new training opportunities. In support of the TRADOC University CoE concept, the MCoE will reorganize into a functional brigade structure by combining initial military training and functional training under brigade and battalion structure, and aligning officer and noncommissioned officer professional military education into a separate brigade that will be under MCoE control.

With Initial Operation Capable (IOC) targeted for December 2013, the Infantry School will continue to adapt and refine organizations and their functions to ensure the right people and expertise are properly positioned, as well as command/support relationships to ensure unity of effort and effective collaboration. The MCoE still consists of two schools, U.S. Army Infantry School and U.S. Army Armor School, but the training Brigades have been adapted to reflect a Leader Development Brigade (199th IN BDE), Functional Training Brigade (316th CAV), Airborne Ranger Training Brigade (RTB), and 11 Series OSUT Training Brigade (198th IN).



TRAINING & EDUCATION

Improved ACE Accreditation

On 16 October 2013, Chief of Staff of the Army GEN Raymond T. Odierno published his strategic priorities, which expressed his desire to “educate and develop all Soldiers and Civilians to grow the intellectual capacity to understand the complex contemporary security environment.”

The Maneuver Leader Development Strategy supports this priority by reinforcing the synthesis of training, education, and experience in order to develop leaders with the skills, abilities, and attributes necessary to expand their capacities to learn. To support these priorities, the United States Army Infantry School (USAIS) initiated efforts to provide Soldiers with college credit for successful completion of certain Army courses by beginning the American Council on Education (ACE) accreditation process. The following segment attempts to answer some of the questions Soldiers may have about the transition to ACE-accredited courses.

What does ACE accreditation mean to Soldiers? ACE accreditation enables college students to earn credit for courses completed at higher education organizations, such as the USAIS. This means that Soldiers who are currently enrolled in a college or university could receive college credit when they successfully complete ACE-accredited Army courses.

Which colleges and universities support the inclusion of ACE-accredited courses in their degree programs? ACE provides a comprehensive list of members of their College and University Network, composed of more than 1,200 higher education organizations that support the inclusion of ACE-accredited courses in their degree programs. You can access this list of higher education organizations using the following website: <http://www2.acenet.edu/CREDITCollegeNetwork/Default.aspx?r=s>

Which courses are being examined for accreditation?

College credit is only considered if the course taken meets the extensive requirements necessary to achieve accreditation... [READ MORE](#)

COMBAT TRAINING CENTER LESSON LEARNED OF THE QUARTER

Joint Readiness Training Center
NOV — 2/101 ABN IBCT

Recommended Areas of Training
Focus/Observable Trends

MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER

(ADRP 3-90, *Offense and Defense*)

⇒ Understand what each of the five forms of maneuver describes — enables the brigade, battalion, and companies to better communicate and understand the task and purposes assigned.

⇒ **Recommendations:** Shortfalls can be addressed through leader professional development (LPDs), tactical exercise without troops (TEWTs), and command post exercises (CPXs).

Understanding Engagement Area Development

⇒ General lack of doctrinal and tactical understanding of engagement area development

⇒ **Recommendations:** Shortcall can be addressed through LPDs, TEWTs, and CPXs

Establishment and Use of Assault Command Posts (ACPs)

⇒ The battalion should rehearse the establishment of ACPs as well as main and alternate CPs.

⇒ **Recommendations:** For airborne units, proficiency jumps provide an excellent opportunity to establish and then displace command posts at both company and battalion levels, thus tying airborne proficiency and tactical training together.



FORMATION & TECHNOLOGY UPDATES

By LTC STEPHEN MILLER, STRATEGIC INITIATIVES, OCOI

The Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate (CDID) determines and develops future force capabilities and future Infantry and Armor requirements across the doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership development, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) domains, resulting in a trained and ready maneuver force fully integrated into the Army, Combined and Joint Warfight to maintain the battlefield primacy of our Soldiers and the formations in which they fight.



SQUAD: FOUNDATION OF THE DECISIVE FORCE



SOLDIER DIVISION

TCM-Soldier provides intensive system management of everything worn, consumed, or carried for individual Soldier use in a tactical environment to maximize lethality, command and control, survivability, sustainment, and mobility and training.

Soldier Requirements Division: Determines how the Infantry will be organized and equipped, and how it will fight.

Functions:

- Determine materiel requirements for the Infantry, ensuring all forces (current and future) are enabled with state-of-the-art systems and new technologies.
- Develop concepts to describe how the Infantry will be organized and equipped, and how it will fight as part of the Army's transformation and future force efforts.
- Integrate and synchronize Infantry systems, concepts, and programs to ensure unity of effort across the Battlefield Operating Systems (BOS) and across the Army Imperatives (DTOLMPF).

TCM Soldier: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/Soldier.html>

Soldier Requirements Division: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/SRD.html>

MOUNTED REQUIREMENTS DIVISION (MRD)

Mounted Requirements Division (MRD) develops and describes materiel capabilities for combat vehicles within the Armored, Stryker, and Infantry Brigade Combat Teams and Reconnaissance and Surveillance Brigades. MRD also describes and develops the materiel items which are integrated onto combat vehicles including weapons; sensors; and the Soldier-machine interface. The following are points of contact for MRD programs:

Combat Vehicles

Ground Combat Vehicle (GCV)	LTC Scott Debolt
Armored Multipurpose Vehicle (AMPV)	Mark Andrews
Abrams	Marty Plummer
Bradley	Mark Andrews
Stryker	Don Brophy
Mobile Protected Firepower (MPF) for Light Forces	LTC Kevin Parker
Light Reconnaissance Vehicle (LRV)	LTC Kevin Parker
Ultra -Lightweight Combat Vehicle (ULCV)	LTC Kevin Parker
Tactical Ground Reconnaissance Sensors	Steve Peralta
Large and Medium Caliber Lethality	Steve Peralta
Soldier Vehicle Interface	Rochelle Bautista
Tactical Vehicles	
Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP)	Tom Stafford
Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) (SCoE proponent)	Tom Stafford



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD REGIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (RTI) SPOTLIGHT

The 249th RTI, Oregon Army National Guard

The 249th RTI, headquartered at Umatilla Chemical Munitions Depot (UMCD) in Hermiston, is a certified Institution of Excellence within the One Army School System (OASS) providing National Guard Officer Candidate School, 11-series courses, 68W sustainment and Raven operators course for the Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Active Army Soldiers.

The Infantry Branch teaches 11B10 MOS-T, 11B2/3/4 Transition, and 11B30 ALC. UMCD is the primary training location for these courses and boasts a total of 17,000 acres available for training, including 7,500 acres of light maneuver land. Facilities available on the depot include a MOUT site, HEAT trainer, EST 2000, call for fire trainer, land navigation course, urban mobility breach range and an array of light weapons ranges.

The ATRRS school code for the Oregon RTI is 1011. Train to Fight.

TCM INFANTRY BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

The TRADOC Capability Manager Infantry Brigade Combat Team (TCM-IBCT) reports to the Commanding General of the Infantry Center (future MCoE), serves as the single point of contact for TRADOC activities that support Infantry Brigade Combat Teams. TCM-IBCT focuses on DOTMLPF integration that supports IBCT capabilities. TCM IBCT assists with DOTMLPF integration into Infantry Brigades as they evolve through the Transformation/ARFORGEN cycle.

TCM-IBCT: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/IBCT.html>

TCM ARMORED BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

The TRADOC Capability Manager for Armored Brigade Combat Teams serves as the ABCT Soldier's user representative for all DOTMLPF integration of current and future force capabilities and requirements pertaining to the ABCT and assists with the implementation of solutions to ensure a trained and ready campaign quality maneuver force fully integrated into the Army, Combined and Joint fight.

TCM-ABCT: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/abct/index.html>

TCM BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM MISSION COMMAND

The TCM reporting to the TRADOC Commanding General will perform as the Army's centralized manager for all combat developments user activities associated with Platform Mission Command (PMC) and Combat Identification (CID), Tactical Ground Reporting (TIGR) and company command post mission areas. TCM BCT MC will coordinate with applicable combat developers, training developers, material developers, testers, MACOMs, and DA staff on issues impacting capabilities documentation and development, funding, test and evaluation, training, fielding and integration of DOTMLPF solutions. The TCM is the user advocate and counterpart to Program Manager, Joint Battle Command-Platform (PM JBC-P) and Program Manager, Meteorological and Target Identification Capabilities (PM MaTIC).

TCM-MC: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/tcm-bct-mc/index.html>

TCM STRYKER BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM

The TRADOC Capability Manager Stryker Brigade Combat Team (TCM-SBCT) reports to the Commanding General of the Infantry Center (future MCoE), serves as the single point of contact for TRADOC activities that support SBCTs. TCM SBCT focuses on DOTMLPF integration that supports SBCT capabilities. TCM SBCT assists with DOTMLPF integration into Stryker brigades as they evolve through the Transformation / ARFORGEN cycle. TCM SBCT coordinates with Stryker brigades, the SBCT Warfighting Forum, various PMs, other TCMs within TRADOC and work through the Director of Capabilities Development and Integration, MCoE to facilitate these tasks.

TCM SBCT: <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/cdid/SBCT.html>

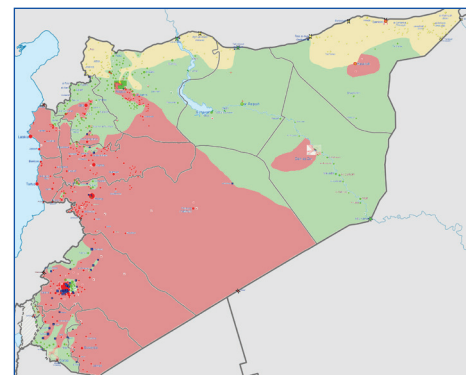


REGIONAL HOTSPOT REVIEW

The President of Syria is commander in chief of the Syrian armed forces, comprising some 400,000 troops upon mobilization. The military is a conscripted force; males serve in the military upon reaching the age of 18. The obligatory military service period is being decreased over time. In 2005, it went from two and a half years to two years; in 2008, it decreased to 21 months; and in 2011, went to a year and a half. About 20,000 Syrian soldiers were deployed to Lebanon until 27 April 2005 when the last of Syria's troops left the country after three decades. The breakup of the Soviet Union — long the principal source of training, material, and credit for the Syrian forces — may have slowed Syria's ability to acquire modern military equipment. It has an arsenal of surface-to-surface missiles. In the early 1990s, Scud-C missiles with a 500-kilometer range were procured from North Korea, and Scud-D missiles, with a range of up to 700 kilometers, are allegedly being developed by Syria with the help of North Korea and Iran.

Syria received significant financial aid from Persian Gulf Arab states as a result of its participation in the Persian Gulf War, with a sizable portion of these funds earmarked for military spending.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syria>)



Syrian Government-Controlled

Kurdish Controlled

Opposition Controlled



THIS QUARTER IN HISTORY

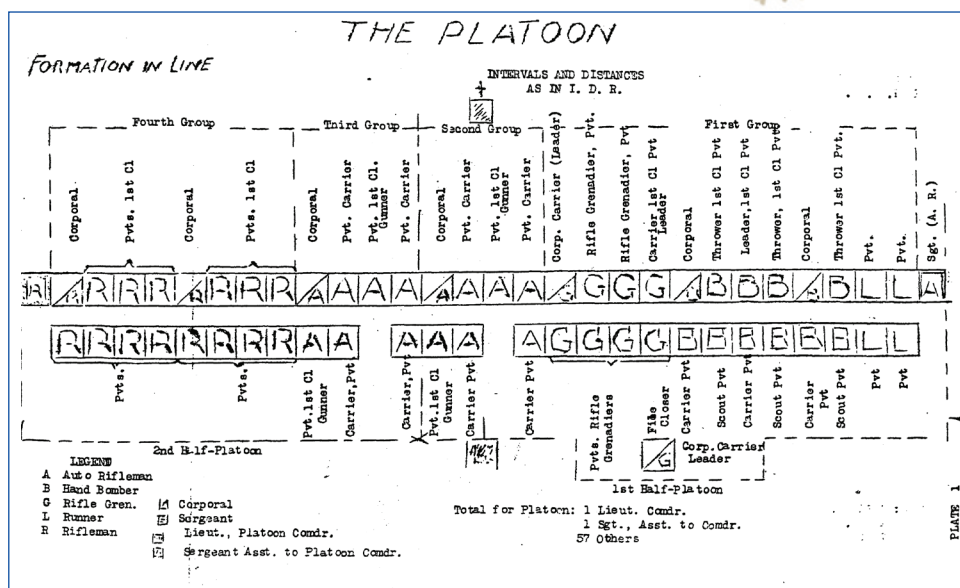
By DAVE STIEGHAN, INFANTRY BRANCH HISTORIAN

The Evolution of Contemporary Infantry Formations 1917 to Present

Article I in a VI-Part Series on Evolution of Infantry Formations

The greatest revolution in United States Infantry tactics and organization occurred in 1918 in preparation for combat on the Western Front in World War I. The Army finally transformed from the fading reliance on linear and skirmishing tactics and evolved into the tactics and weapons for fire and maneuver that Infantrymen would recognize today.

When the United States declared war upon the Central Powers and joined the Allies on 6 April 1917, the Army numbered only 126,000 men on active duty and most of that strength was backed up by almost the entire National Guard serving on, or across, the Mexican Border. The size and leadership structure of the Infantry company was the same as when first formally organized by Major General von Steuben at Valley Forge in 1778. The full strength Infantry company was still composed of 99 privates, corporals, sergeants and lieutenants armed with rifles and bayonets and a captain as company commander armed with a pistol... [READ MORE](#)



*"The Doughboy
Infantryman of 1918
would grasp immediately
the role of the modern
team, squad, and
platoon,"*



INFANTRY BRANCH OPMD

Continued from page 1

One impact of the recent government shutdown was a delay of all requests for orders (RFOs); we have prioritized release of RFOs now that we have funds through JAN 14. Please contact your assignment officer if you have questions on timing of your RFO. We've already begun mission analysis of the 14-02 Assignment Cycle for officers moving from 1 April 2014 - 31 September 2014. It's critical that commanders, S1s, and strength managers understand their company grade and field grades slates through summer 2014 and clearly communicate their future losses to their account managers at HRC as well as accounting for known losses on unit status reports (USRs) and ensuring that priorities are accurately reflected on PDRs and/or MERs.

SERB and future Separation Boards:

This summer, the Army conducted the FY13 SELECTIVE EARLY RETIREMENT BOARDS (SERB); we anticipate the results to be released sometime in early 2nd Quarter FY14. As many of you already know from recent news reports and Senior Leader congressional testimony, we also anticipate some level of Officer Separation Boards (OSB) to occur later in FY14. As soon as we have final guidance on future separation boards, we will transmit to all in the Infantry population. No MILPER message has been released yet on OSB.

As the Army prepares for our future, the role of senior raters is even more critical. Each of you will shape, through your counseling and your evaluations, our Branch and our Army. Please continue to candidly and honestly counsel and evaluate your officers. You and your officers should discuss performance, potential at the next higher grade, potential for command and opportunities that exist in and out of the Infantry Branch (VTIP).

The primary mechanism for evaluating an officer's performance and potential against that of his peers continues to be the OER. Enumerated, ACOM block checked OERS in "key" assignments (CMD, S3, XO), are and will be, the primary indicator of highly successful performance and potential by an Infantry officer. Any derogatory information (GOMOR, ART 15), Fully Qualified OERs, Referred Reports, or persistent "COM" performance by Infantry officers is not an indicator of success.

The impact of FULLY QUALIFIED reports are significant; checking the "fully qualified" block sends a clear message to promotion boards that the officer is not among the best qualified and will place him at significant risk for promotion and potentially retention.



Hot topics and events:

- Continue to coach your officers to update their ORBs and ensure they have a recent DA photo in ASUs. Remove Blue Cords and any buttons used to hold cords, fourrageres and lanyards (e.g. French Fourrageres).
- Optimized Intermediate Level Education (ILE) transition for YG 04 and 55 as well as cleaning up the battlefield for as many YG 01-03 officers as we can through satellite or DL means of ILE.
- New OER implementation, anticipated now for late FY 14, date/time TBD. A helpful instructional video can be viewed at - https://www.hrc.army.mil/site/assets/media/flash/video_OER.html; HRC OER webpage — <https://www.hrc.army.mil/TAGD/Evaluation%20Systems%20Homepage>
- FY 15 CSL slating, anticipated release o/a APR 2014; AY 14 SSC selection and slating, anticipated release JAN and MAR 14 (respectively).

Please continue to have conversations with us about where you stand in your Year Groups and what your potential at the next grade is; if you ever have a question do not hesitate to call! I recommend that officers make initial contact with us 6 -12 months out from their anticipated PCS date.

Thanks for everything you do for the Infantry! Please let us know if you need anything from Infantry Branch, as always we'll advise you on your professional development opportunities.

RETURN TO PAGE 1



TRAINING & EDUCATION

Continued from page 3

The following USAIS courses are being examined for ACE accreditation:

- 010-11B30-C45; Infantryman Advanced Leader
- 2E-S15W/011-ASI5W; Jumpmaster
- 2E-F201/010-F25; Mechanized Leader (M2A3)
- 11B10-OSUT; Infantryman
- 11B10-OSUT (ST), Phase 1; Infantryman
- 11B10-OSUT (ST), Phase 2; Infantryman
- 010-F24; Bradley Fighting Vehicle Master Gunner (M2A3)
- 11C10-OSUT; Indirect Fire Infantryman
- 11C10-OSUT (ST), Phase 1; Indirect Fire Infantryman
- 11C10-OSUT (ST), Phase 2; Indirect Fire Infantryman
- 9E-F12/950-F8; Basic Army Combatives Instructor (Level III)
- 0-11/19-C46, Phase 1; Maneuver Senior Leader
- 0-11/19-C46 (11B), Phase 2; Maneuver Senior Leader (Infantryman)
- 0-11/19-C46 (11C), Phase 2; Maneuver Senior Leader (Indirect Fire Infantryman)
- 0-11/19-C46 (19D), Phase 2; Maneuver Senior Leader (Cavalry Scout)
- 0-11/19-C46, Phase 2; Maneuver Senior Leader (Armor Crewman)
- 010-11B10 (R); Infantryman
- 010-11C10 (R); Indirect Fire Infantryman
- 010-11C30-C45; Indirect Fire Infantryman Advanced Leader
- 071-11C30-C45, Phase 2; Indirect Fire Infantryman Advanced Leader
- 071-11C30-C45, Phase 3; Indirect Fire Infantryman Advanced Leader
- 9E-F59/950-F38; Dismounted Counter-IED Tactics Master Trainer
- 9E-F57/920-F48; Advanced Situational Awareness—Basic (ASA-B)
- 9E-F56/920-F47; Advanced Situational Awareness—Advanced (ASA-A)
- 2E-SI3X/010-F25; M2 BIFV/M3 CFV/M7 BFIST Leader
- 2E-F206/010/ASIB8; Heavy Weapons Leaders
- 2E-F173/011-ASI6B; Reconnaissance And Surveillance Leaders

How will I know when the course has received ACE accreditation?

Once a course receives ACE accreditation, it is listed in the National Guide to College Credit for Workforce Training, ACE's comprehensive listing of all accredited courses that can be searched by organization or by course title. You can access this site using the following web address: <http://www2.acenet.edu/credit/?fuseaction=browse.main>.

How many credit hours can I receive for each course?

The number of credit hours awarded for successful completion of each course varies based upon the course itself and upon the procedures for transferring credits to your college or university. ACE provides credit recommendations for each course; however, institutions in the College and University Network are not required to accept the credit recommendations. Contact your college or university admissions department to receive an accurate assessment of the number of credit hours you will receive.

I took one of the courses listed. Does this mean that I am in college now?

No. College credit is granted upon successful completion of an ACE-accredited course only when the course is applied to a degree program at a postsecondary institution.

I took one of the courses listed, but this happened before the course received accreditation. Can I still receive college credit?

No. The course must be taken after ACE accreditation occurred in order to receive credit.

How do I transfer the credits associated with my course to my college or university?

The procedures will vary based upon your college or university. Contact your college or university admissions department for more information about how these credits will transfer. Your education coordinator is your starting point for transfer of credit.

Where can I get more information?

See the following links for more information:

- CSA Strategic Priorities, <https://www.warrioruniversity.army.mil/documents/309104/9d9cf8ad-1923-49bd-ba4d-d5ed39746172>
- Maneuver Leader Development Strategy, <http://www.benning.army.mil/mcoe/maneuverconference/content/pdf/MLDS.pdf>
- American Council on Education, <http://www.acenet.edu/Pages/default.aspx>
- Military Guide, American Council on Education, <http://www.acenet.edu/news-room/Pages/Military-Guide-Online.aspx>

Continued from page 6

Two collection teams sent to tour the front and the training of the French and British forces recommended that the Army reorganize the entire field army and logistics to support a trench war and an anticipated return to open warfare. Taking the best formations, tactics, and even weapons from our allies, the result completely changed the role and use of the Infantry for modern machine war.

With a stroke of a typewriter, the Infantry Company grew from 100 to 256 Soldiers. For the first time, permanent numbered platoons were created within the company as units that could maneuver and fight separately. Each company now had four rifle platoons of 59 men and a headquarters platoon of 20. The assigned lieutenants were formally named as platoon leaders and the senior sergeant assistant eventually was called the platoon sergeant. While the rifle squads of eight men in each rifle platoon were led by a corporal, there were only two of these pure rifle and bayonet Soldiers totaling 16 in each line platoon. The other troops were considered specialists in teams or groups and trained to become autoriflemen, rifle grenadiers and hand bombers. Each NCO and lieutenant carried a pistol in addition to a rifle, and the privates also were issued an ugly trench knife. All carried a gas mask anywhere near the trenches and wore a steel helmet. Add an entrenching tool for each Soldier, a first aid dressing, barbed wire cutters in each squad or team, and the individual skills of each Soldier and the responsibilities for junior leaders multiplied to fight on the modern battlefield. With the weapons specialists in the 1st Half Platoon on the right and the pure rifle squads on the left in the 2nd Half Platoon, the units were now organized as machine gun killing machine. Each platoon was expected to cover by fire and maneuver towards a flank of an enemy machine gun or strongpoint. The Doughboy Infantryman of 1918 would grasp immediately the role of a modern team, squad, and platoon.

By the time that the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) pushed itself into a dedicated U.S. sector beginning in the summer of 1918, the static trench warfare of the past three and a half years had been shattered and the final phase of open

warfare began. Advancing in huge divisions with four times the troops of veteran Allied equivalents, the Doughboys of the AEF learned on the run how to conduct combined arms warfare as their numbers and morale made up for their inexperience. After witnessing a quarter of a million fresh Americans arrive by troopship each month beginning in February, they discovered that the rookies were getting better each day at modern maneuver warfare and decided to ask for a cease-fire before being pushed all the way back to the German border. The money, factories, and fresh brawn of American men made the difference across the battlefield resulted in the Armistice of 11 November 1918.

After marching across the border to the banks of the Rhine River to occupy a defeated Germany, the troops of the AEF distilled the recent lessons learned the hard way along the Meuse River and the Argonne Forrest during the next year of occupation duty. Each rifle platoon was reorganized into identical rifle squads with the Automatic Rifle Teams armed with the Browning Automatic Rifle, (BAR), a rifle grenadier, and every other Soldier a rifleman and hand bomber with grenades. This identical squad approach served the US Army infantry well until the reorganization on the eve of entering combat in World War II. Today, the nine-man Infantry squad is composed of ground combat specialists with an "Automatic Rifleman" and rifle grenadier in each of the two fire teams able to defeat an enemy through fire and maneuver. While the tools and skills of the trade have evolved with advances in technology, the overall mission of the Infantry squad to close with the enemy to kill or capture and to take and hold ground dates back to the U.S. Infantry Revolution of 1918.

Gun crew from Regimental Headquarters Company, 23rd Infantry, firing 37mm gun during an advance against German entrenched positions. 1918. (Army)

